

## The Great War 1441st Day

Albania are resulting in one success after another, in spite of the difficult nature of the country. There are no roads in the battle zone and communications are being kept up over the rocky, precipitous mule paths.

While the Austrians are pushing along on the western wing and in the center, where contact is being maintained with the French. The French are making good progress in the eastern region, by overrunning enemy resistance and capturing the ridges of Kosmitza and the descending slopes.

The French advance in the valley of the Tomorica River threatens the important town of Berat, which probably will be captured in a few days. (Berat has since been taken). The Austrians no longer are as determined as they formerly were and surrenders by them are more frequent, especially among the Slavs, who are dead tired of campaigning in the mountains and now up their hands at the first opportunity. The Austrians are burning depots and villages which they abandon.

All information obtainable is to the effect that the enemy's position in Southern Albania is seriously compromised and that there probably will be a further retreat in the north, thus freeing our communications between Western Macedonia and the Adriatic coast.

## British Force Ahead In Flanders, Taking Over 260 Prisoners

LONDON, July 14.—British forces by a local operation to the east of Dickebusch Lake, south of Ypres, have advanced their line some distance and captured more than 260 prisoners. Field Marshal Haig announced to-night. On the remainder of the British front there have been no contact operations, although the artillery fire has been heavy at more points.

Bad weather continues. This may have something to do with the delay in launching the expected German offensive.

Artillery fire has been somewhat violent in the sectors held by the British near Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres, and on the French front near Corey.

Twelve enemy airplanes were destroyed by the British on July 13 and four were driven down out of control. It is officially announced. Much reconnaissance and observation work was carried out by the British army, and four and one-half tons of bombs were dropped during the day on German dumps.

The communication said: "Twelve enemy airplanes were destroyed by us on July 13 and four were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

A good deal of reconnaissance and observation work was carried out by our airmen in the line intervals, and four and one-half tons of bombs were dropped by them during the day.

"On the night of July 13-14 our bombing machines were out on patrol. More than eleven hundred bombs, weighing in the aggregate nineteen tons, were dropped upon enemy camps, barracks, and other targets in the line. All our night-flying machines returned safely."

## Capt. Roosevelt May Be Invalided Home Son of Former President More Seriously Wounded Than First Reported

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 14.—That Captain Archibald Roosevelt was more severely wounded than reported and that there is a likelihood of his being sent back home have been known to Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt for several days. Cables from surgeons attending the captain have been received, and although not encouraging in many ways, the colonel hopes that his son will not be invalided home. About a week ago Colonel Roosevelt received a cable message from a surgeon in which it was stated that Captain Archie's left arm was partially paralyzed from the effects of the shrapnel wounds and that a second operation had been performed. The message was broken, and the surgeon reported that the operation was apparently successful, but that the captain would not recover the use of his arm for many months.

"I am exact words," said the colonel, "were at least eight months." Since then we have heard nothing. In letters which we have received from Archie three times he has mentioned nothing which is bothering him in the war. He will be sent home. He is anxious to remain with his company. He wrote to me, he hoped that he would be able to return to the front in a reasonable time, but he apparently did not know that it would be eight months. He does not want to be sent home, because he is afraid that if he is sent home he will not be sent back to the front."

The colonel said that the wound in Archie's kneecap has been healed, and that there would be no stiffness, as had been thought at one time.

## Grand Duke Michael Is Reported at Kiev

Ex-Czar's Brother in Recent Dispatches Was Said To Be Leading New Revolt

LONDON, July 14.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch is reported in a Berlin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Copenhagen to have arrived at Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

Grand Duke Michael is a younger brother of ex-Emperor Nicholas and was named Regent of Russia when the Romanoff dynasty was overthrown in March, 1917. The Grand Duke, however, declined the Regency and was exiled by the Bolsheviks. Last month the Grand Duke was reported to have escaped from Perm and to have placed himself at the head of the new Siberian government. On July 3 a dispatch from Amsterdam quoted the Ukrainian Telegraph Bureau of Kiev as saying that the Grand Duke had been proclaimed Emperor of Russia and that he was marching against Moscow with a force of Czech-Slovaks.

## Beaumont, French Ace, Killed in Collision

Biplane of Lieutenant of Bombing Fame Crashes Into Another Machine

PARIS, July 14.—Lieutenant Marie Beaumont, a French ace who had taken part in many bombing expeditions on the German cities of Essen and Frankfurt, was killed to-day when his biplane accidentally collided with another machine. The lieutenant, who was a military pilot since 1913 and had received many citations.

Lieutenant Roskadan, a member of the 1st Air Squadron, died to-day after a flight while returning on a flight from the battle front.

## The Official Statements

PARIS, July 14.—The War Office statements to-day said:

NIGHT.—There was intermittent artillery activity, especially in the region of Corey, but no infantry action.

DAY.—In the Champagne French reconnaissance troops executed a number of raids on the enemy lines and returned with prisoners.

## British Rout Raiders Near Locre

LONDON, July 14.—The British War Office to-day gave out the following:

NIGHT.—By a successful local operation carried out during the early part of the morning, English troops advanced our line east of Dickebusch Lake and captured over 260 prisoners.

DAY.—A hostile raiding party was driven off with loss last night east of Locre.

The hostile artillery has been active northwest of Albert, west of Kemmel Hill, and south and southeast of Ypres. Our own artillery has been active at a number of points.

## Italians Repulse Patrol Attacks

ROME, July 14.—The War Office statement to-day said:

The usual artillery actions were more intense at intervals yesterday from the Valarsa to the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau. Our fire dispersed moving enemy troops north of Borella Pass.

At Cornone new attacks by enemy patrols and detachments were promptly repulsed.

Three enemy airplanes were brought down in air fighting.

## Repulsed Attacks Near the Marne, Says Berlin

BERLIN, July 14.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-day follows:

DAY.—There was lively artillery activity on the western bank of the Aisne throughout the day. It was revived during the evening on the rest of the front in conjunction with recommitting engagements.

There have been local engagements at the Wood of Villers-Cotterets. The enemy attacked in the evening west of Chateau Thierry, but was sanguinously repulsed. The harassing fire at night was lively at times.

Our bombing squadrons made night attacks against enemy railway works on the French coast between Dunkirk and Boulogne, at Abbeville and in the regions of Lillers, St. Pol, Dullens and Crepy-en-Valois and at Villers-Cotterets.

At night the enemy's position in the Champagne was seriously compromised and that there probably will be a further retreat in the north, thus freeing our communications between Western Macedonia and the Adriatic coast.

## American Cannon Start Fires Back Of German Lines

Gen. Pershing Reports Repulse of Patrol Equipped With Machine Guns

WASHINGTON, July 14.—General Pershing's report for yesterday, received to-night at the War Department, said there was nothing of importance to report on any sectors held by American troops. The statement follows:

"Section A.—There is nothing of importance to report. The enemy's position in the Champagne was seriously compromised and that there probably will be a further retreat in the north, thus freeing our communications between Western Macedonia and the Adriatic coast."

"Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region, July 10 to 11, there was activity on both sides, mostly that of infantry. A German patrol numbering forty and equipped with light machine guns opened fire on the American lines near Corey and was driven back, leaving at least three killed. Our own patrols were very active. German artillery fire was much lighter than on the previous day. Few German airplanes were in operation. A patrol of eight German planes attacked an American photographic mission at 8 o'clock in the morning several kilometers behind the German lines.

"The Marne sector experienced a decrease in enemy artillery fire and a slight increase in our own. Our artillery fire continues very much in excess of hostile fire. Fires and explosions in the vicinity of Jaulonne were evidently caused by our artillery. An enemy patrol of six men was fired on by our troops and disappeared.

"The Lorraine sector was unusually quiet to-day, with a decrease in the enemy's rifle and machine gun fire and aerial activity. There was an abnormal movement of men and indications of work in his rear areas.

"On the Meuse, on July 9-10, enemy machine gun and rifle fire were very active along the entire sector. The enemy's anti-aircraft batteries heavily shelled the Allied planes, which persistently patrolled the enemy's lines all day. German aerial activity was slightly increased.

"In the Munster sector July 10 German machine gun fire was particularly heavy, artillery and trench mortar fire being exceptionally light. There was no aerial activity. Our patrols were very active in reconnaissance.

"The Aisne sector was very quiet to-day. The enemy's position in the Champagne was seriously compromised and that there probably will be a further retreat in the north, thus freeing our communications between Western Macedonia and the Adriatic coast."

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## German Army Disheartened By Long Wait

Holding Forces' Morale Breaking Under Constant Allied Thrusts

Compelled to Fight On Without Relief Even Captured Officers Are Admitting American Aid Makes Fate Dubious

By Wilbur S. Forrest (Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 14.—It is established beyond a doubt that the delay in the German offensive is reacting on the morale of troops holding the advanced lines. Prisoners captured during the last few days admit that line troops, forced to hold out against constant Allied thrusts without promise or sign of relief, are becoming discouraged.

Despite the fact that their effectiveness are being reduced from attacks and constant shellfire, they are denied rest or reinforcement by the higher commands. Captives from the 84th Division, which was heavily hit in the dashing French local attack on July 9 in the region of Chavigny, have heard persistent rumors that the next German attack is coming between Rheims and Verdun.

Officers a Gloomy Lot Weight is added to the rumor because of the knowledge that the enemy has made no serious preparation to attack generally from the Aisne southward to Chateau Thierry, which line the French have now mastered and organized.

While it is not uncommon to find German soldiers nowadays whose morale is very low, many Prussian officers also have seemingly lost their usual air of haughtiness. A Prussian officer, whose unit I will not name, for his own protection after the war, surprised his interrogators to-day by giving the highest praise to French soldiers. "They are all such fine types of men," he said. Speaking of Americans, he added: "All of them are good-looking young giants. The French have great confidence in the Americans, and, unhappily, their confidence is not misplaced. With us morale has never descended so low. Everything is lacking—everything. Our men cannot resist a well directed blow. They are in no state to hold."

Mass All Available Men This officer's downcast spirit should not be construed as any indication either that the German army is defeated or that the war will soon be over. On the contrary, it simply confirms the belief that Hindenburg's next offensive will be the greatest bid for victory that has yet been made.

German leaders are using and abusing their line-holding troops beyond all measure, while throwing all their available strength into the shock divisions held in the rear for the order to attack. Undoubtedly, every available man, including those who ordinarily would be sent to relieve these sorely tried line divisions, is now massed for the supreme effort which will inevitably come.

Paris Changes Many Names of Streets

PARIS, July 14.—The Municipal Council to-day held a reception in the City Hall for the representatives of the Allied powers, on the occasion of the changing of the names of several of the streets in the city in honor of Allied countries.

After the Quai de la Conference, the Quai de la Liberté, the Quai de la République, the Quai de la Paix, the Quai de la Justice, the Quai de la Marine, the Quai de la Commerce, the Quai de la Finance, the Quai de la Police, the Quai de la Santé, the Quai de la Charité, the Quai de la Miséricorde, the Quai de la Pitié, the Quai de la Salpêtrière, the Quai de la Bastille, the Quai de la Concorde, the Quai de la Foy, the Quai de la Harpe, the Quai de la Nevers, the Quai de la Seine, the Quai de la Vierge, the Quai de la Chapelle, the Quai de la Madeleine, the Quai de la Vendôme, the Quai de la Tuileries, the Quai de la Solférino, the Quai de la Marianne, the Quai de la République, the Quai de la Liberté, the Quai de la Paix, the Quai de la Justice, the Quai de la Marine, the Quai de la Commerce, the Quai de la Finance, the Quai de la Police, the Quai de la Santé, the Quai de la Charité, the Quai de la Miséricorde, the Quai de la Pitié, the Quai de la Salpêtrière, the Quai de la Bastille, 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